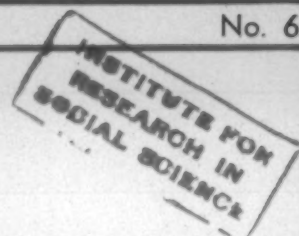


# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 52

APRIL 8, 1937

No. 6



## Oils That Leak From Roll Necks Destroy Profits!

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED

# NON-FLUID OIL

IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE &

FOREIGN COUNTRIES



### *Saves Money-Because*

It is drip-less and waste-less, so does not creep from roll necks and saturate roll covers.

For this reason NON-FLUID OIL prevents blackened yarn.

Outlasts liquid Oil 3 to 5 times so lowers oil cost and reduces time spent in application.

**NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.**

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## "At Least, I'm Going to Find Out..."

1. "I saw Williams at the bank this morning. He looked 10 years older. They say he was hit pretty hard by the Miller failure.

"Miller was into him for plenty, all right. The more I think of it, the more worried I am about my own situation. Believe me, some of my accounts keep me awake nights."

2. "Jim, I think you're foolish not to hook up with Textile Banking Company. Two years ago I was like you—trying to run a mill—watch production—sales—and worrying about credits and collections. It was a lucky day for me when I signed a Textile factoring contract."

"Has it really helped you? Don't you lose valuable contact with your customers by factoring their accounts?"



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4. "The way you put it, factoring sounds like the cure for *my* troubles. I guess I've been asleep at the switch. Give me that address. Maybe factoring won't fit my case, but at least I'm going to give Textile Banking Company a chance to show me."

A factoring contract with Textile Banking Company will enable you to increase your volume on your present capital, improve your credit by discounting your bills, reduce your percentage of overhead

and make more profit. We investigate, approve and take all credit risks. Let us show you how to put your business on a cash basis. Booklet "Factoring and Financing," on request.

## TEXTILE BANKING COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$5,000,000

55 MADISON AVENUE • Dep't. A • NEW YORK

New England Representative, EDMUND H. LELAND, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston, Mass.

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## Interesting Editorial Comments On 1934 Textile Strike

One of the most interesting histories of the 1934 textile strike is the day-to-day record of some of the country's leading editorial commentators as made during that strike and immediately thereafter.

From the first a large section of the press was convinced that the issues advanced as bases for the strike were "specious"; that the strike was "a strike against the government", an attempt to amend fundamental laws by violence; and that while their leaders sought increased power and prestige, all the rank and file of the strikers could hope for was "a vacation without pay."

"The contemplated strike . . . has two startling emphatic objectives" asserted the Charlotte, (N. C.) Observer on August 19. First, it is an attack upon constituted authority in America. Second, it is a deadly blow to the recovery program of the nation. . . .

" . . . The Union" said the Boston Herald on August 30, "demands alterations in the code under threat of a strike. To this extent, the strike would be a strike against the government."

" . . . The merits of strike are hardly worthy of discussion," said the Palatka (Fla.) News on August 31.

"The only other reason for this costly cessation of work" declared the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal on September 3, "is to allow the United Textile Workers to carry on an intensive drive for membership and at the expense of agriculture, business and the public generally."

"It is obvious" said the Washington (D. C.) Star on September 5, "that the present strike call has been designed as much to complete the organization of the national union as to settle some of the more tangible differences relative to wages, working hours and conditions of labor."

"If the causes of the strike are to be inquired into by an impartial board, seeking terms of reasonable settlement" said the New York Times on September 6, "the excuse of organized labor for resorting to force and intimidation will be made to appear more flimsy than ever."

"The leaders of the textile strike are now doing their best to camouflage it as a normal American strike by workers with grievances to redress those grievances," according to the New York Herald-Tribune on September 11, . . . "It is as plainly nothing of the sort. There are no grievances and both leaders and men know that there are none. . . . What they wanted they have already got—a demonstration of strength and the compulsory recruiting of membership in the union. . . ."

"A strike" said the Hartford, (Conn.) Courant on September 14, "in which hours and wages were real issues,

rather than window dressing might have found a different attitude on the part of the public . . . they (the strikers) are simply putting themselves on the firing line in order that the union and their leaders may vastly increase their power."

"Most of the people" the Portland (Me.) Press-Herald said on September 11, "think the strike was not justified under present conditions."

"The public" the Boston (Mass.) Herald, predicted on August 17, "will refuse absolutely to support such a wanton walk-out." Several weeks later, on September 24th, the same paper pointed out that "the strike was called, as Mr. Gorman makes clear in his jubilant statement of Saturday night, to strengthen the U. T. W."

"The country," according to the New York Times on September 17, "is also coming more clearly to see that the strike was ordered less to redress grievances or advance claims than to make a demonstration of the power of the textile workers—especially their power by strikes and intimidation to unionize the southern cotton mills."

### Conduct of the Strike

"Instead of peaceful picketing" reported the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal on September 5, "there appears the 'flying squadron'. . . The tactics of war, invasion and seige, are being used."

" . . . Striking men club those who want to earn a living for their families," said the same paper on September 7.

"At the outset of the strike" according to the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, "the workers had the sympathy of large numbers of people . . . but what sympathy was developed was dissipated with the first operations by the strike leaders. . . ."

"So long" declared the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, "as such groups (flying squadrons) are permitted to terrorize peaceful communities, neither life nor property. . . will be safe. . . such a condition is plain mobocracy. . ."

"The strike is not a voluntary one and the hearts of the workers are not in it," said the Portland, (Me.) Evening Express, continuing, "Many of those who have quit did so because they were terrorized in keeping away from their employment. . . ."

"The rioting and destruction of property. . . ." it was asserted by the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal on September 16, "and the ugly attitude of labor which not only refuses to work but forcibly prevents others of the unemployed from working, gained the denunciation of everyone not an extreme labor unionist. . . ."

"The flying squadrons," said the Lewiston (Me.) Daily Sun, "is the same kind of lawless mob as the old Ku Klux Klan. It is not one bit more legal; it is not one bit more tolerable. . . ."

"Something entirely new has made its appearance in America," commented B. C. Forbes in the New York American on September 23, "'Flying squadrons' who invade communities to intimidate and terrorize workers, by violence, and dire threats, to quit their jobs. . . It smacks of anarchy rather than of genuine Americanism. . . . Don't you see that the very fundamentals of our national life, the very fundamentals of government, the very fundamentals of orderly society, are at stake?"

### The Right to Work

"His (Gorman's) respect or law" said the New York Times on September 9, "is demonstrated by the flying squadrons engaged in shutting up mills and bulldozing operatives who want to work."

"... The right to strike is undeniable" said the Bangor (Me.) Daily News on September 13, "No sane or fair man disputes that. But . . . we find those who are loudest in the defense of the right to strike denying other men the equal right to work . . . It is rebellion against law and order, justice and humanity. It amounts to civil war."

"... If the right to strike is an inherent right" declared Hartford (Conn.) Courant, "the right to work under such conditions as the individual is willing to accept is, of course, just as inherent. . . ."

"We think," asserted the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and News on September 23, "every man has the right to work if he wants to, whether there is a strike or not. All the armed forces necessary ought to enforce the right. . . ."

"... Just as inalienable under our political and social system as the right to quit work" said the New York Herald-Tribune on September 8, "is the right of a man who is satisfied with his job to carry on with it . . ."

"The merits of the strike will be forgotten now" said the Boston Herald on September 14, "the immediate objective of the state officials should be to protect the citizens in the exercise of the right to work. But it is just as well to remember that the prime purpose of the strike leaders was to strengthen the U. T. W. and to solidify themselves in office. They do not seem to think that death and destruction are too high a price for the upbuilding of their own prestige. . . ."

"When it is necessary to use such methods" declared the Brooklyn Daily Eagle on September 20, "grave doubt is cast upon the desire of a majority of the textile workers to resort to the strike to improve their conditions. . . ."

"They must now know and so must Mr. Gorman" said the New York Times, on September 14, "that whenever strike challenges the authority of the Government, the entire power of that Government will be used, if necessary, in order to vindicate its own right to exist, and also the right of citizens to protection of life and property against marauders."

"Governors Blackwood of South Carolina and Ehringhaus of North Carolina in having summoned troops to the more enraged centers to preserve the peace and dignity of the state," said the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, on September 9, "acted not for the purpose of utilizing

the armed power of the State to break the strike or in any wise deter the strikers in any legitimate effort to influence others to join them, but to protect life and property."

"The Governor of Georgia" said the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph & News on September 18, "is entitled to great credit for the firmness with which he took hold of the situation and made it plain that the entire strength of the National Guard of Georgia would be thrown behind the workers who wanted to continue at their jobs in the various textile mills in this state . . . ."

On September 6, Strike Leader Gorman announced in Washington that the U. T. W. would agree to mediation by the Winant Board "only after we have closed all the mills in all the divisions of the industry." This proposal to close and keep all mills closed pending arbitration was reiterated on September 8, in a statement fixing 6 p. m. September 11 as the deadline for its acceptance by the mill operators.

"The offer made by Gorman is the most radical impeachment of our constitution and of orderly government ever presented in the history of the country" declared the Lawrence (Mass.) Telegram.

"This amazing declaration" said the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily Eagle on September 9, "is at once a challenge to government and to the community as a whole."

"As for the proposal to let the strikers picket and safeguard the mill property" said the New York Herald-Tribune on September 10, "it is too grotesque for discussion. . . ."

"It would be just as sensible" said the Sebring (Fla.) Highlands American on September 8, for "the Cotton-Textile Institute to affirm that the employers would submit the controversy to arbitration only when all mills are running again."

Arthur Brisbane, in the Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald on September 8, pointed out:

"The strike leader says:

"'First, all of the mills in the country must close down. Then we will mediate.'"

"You can't help admiring the devotion of the strike leader to his cause. On the other hand, you must admit that the men who have built the mills, met the payrolls, created the industry, are also entitled to defend their side if they can. It may be a little difficult before the end comes."

Again on September 12, Mr. Brisbane commented on Gorman's proposal as follows:

"... If employers said to strikers, 'before we mediate you must all move out of your houses' employees probably would say 'no.' When strikers say 'shut down your mills, and stop profits,' mill owners naturally say 'no.'"

"Gorman's assertion . . . is impudence" said the Lewiston (Me.) Daily Sun on September 7. "They have no more right to close the mills than they have to burn the mills down."

"It would be discreditable to the manufacturers" said the same paper on September 17, "if they accepted so monstrous a proposition as that which Gorman made some time ago and now repeats. . . ."

"Whether Mr. Gorman would abide by arbitration proceedings adverse to him is questionable" according to the Boston (Mass.) Herald on September 11. "... As



long as labor leaders look on a deliberate pact as something to be broken when breach may result in advantage to them, and while they place their own prestige above the welfare of their followers, arbitration will accomplish little."

"In the way of megalomaniac folly it would be hard to go further than Mr. Gorman goes" said the New York Times on September 9, "His proposal would be comic if it were not made tragic by the spectacle of voluntary and forced unemployment, accompanied by riot and local civil wars. These are the contributions of Mr. Gorman and his associates to national recovery."

On September 14, General Hugh S. Johnson, then Administrator for National Recovery, in a New York address, charged, according to a New York Times account, "that the textile strike was in 'absolute violation' of an agreement made by the United Textile Workers with the Federal Government last June in settling the strike threatened at that time."

"... The central issue remains—the dependability or not of unionism's plighted word" said the Boston News Bureau, on September 17, "... Here has been the sorest spot in industrial relations right along."

"General Johnson rendered the country a most valuable service when he gave out the statement that the textile strike was in violation of promises by strike leaders. ..." said the Nonpareil, of Council Bluffs, Ia., on September 16. "... This textile strike is not in compliance with the wishes of a majority of the workers in the industry."

"General Johnson's public charge" said the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal on September 16, "caps the climax of a disorderly labor movement which was rapidly gaining the disapproval of all classes of citizens. ..."

On September 22, the strike was called off after President Roosevelt had appealed to the workers to return to the mills.

"At this writing" said the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, "it is not clear under what terms the striking textile workers agreed to quit fighting and resume their work. But this is clear—public opinion was against the strikers and they were failing. ..."

"Union officials' claims of 'great victories' in the settlement" according to the Greenville (S. C.) News on September 23, "are patently an attempt to justify in the minds of the members their ill-advised and precipitate course in calling a general strike with heavy losses in wages to those members who obeyed the call. ..."

"Despite the jubilant announcement of the strike leaders, organized labor has gained little," said the Hartford (Conn.) Courant on September 23. "... Such concessions as have been made by the employers would, in all likelihood, have been granted without the calling of a strike had labor made the issue clear. ..."

"Francis J. Gorman, head of the strike committee, claims, of course, a large portion of the earth in his comment on the ending of the strike" said the Asheville (N. C.) Citizen, "He reminds you of the traditional campaign manager on the eve of an election. What he says can be discounted without any intricate mental process. ..."

"The temper in which Francis J. Gorman calls off the textile strike is not that of victory" said the Danville

(Va.) Register, "... Doesn't this leave the leaders of the textile strike exactly where they were when the strike was called? ..."

"... And after that loss (millions in wages) that can never be made up, their strike leader congratulating on the victory they have won!" commented the Lewiston (Me.) Daily Sun on September 24th.

"The United Textile Workers' the Washington Post pointed out, on September 24, "anxious to terminate this strike, do not emphasize that the Winant Board found their wage claims exorbitant. ... And it is well to remember that the Winant report has been quickly hailed by labor largely because the union sponsored impossible demands, and now wants to withdraw from them as gracefully as possible. ..."

### Peak Consumption of Cotton

Washington, D. C.—Noting the recent rapid rise in spot cotton prices, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said in its current situation report that "mill activity and cotton consumption in the United States continued at record-breaking level during February."

Cotton consumption in the United States in the seven months from August through February was reported at 28 per cent more than in the corresponding period a year earlier. "Extremely high" utilization of raw cotton and output of cotton textiles in Japan, China and the United Kingdom also was reported.

But the bureau said that imports and apparent consumption of American cotton by foreign countries were about 15 per cent less in the six months August through January than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

An increase of 8 per cent was reported in total world consumption of all cottons in the first half of this season compared with last season. As for consumption of American cotton, the bureau said that the heavy consumption by domestic mills more than offset the decreased consumption abroad.

Total mill consumption of cotton in foreign countries was 10,527,000 bales from August through January of this season, an increase of 2 to 3 per cent over last year, and of 21 per cent over the average for the ten years ended 1932-33.

The bureau explained that "this high level of consumption resulted from the record high world utilization of foreign cotton (mostly all consumed in foreign countries), which was 11 per cent more than in the first half of 1935-36, and 58 per cent more than the ten-year average."

World consumption of Indian cotton was 7 per cent more than last season and 8 per cent above the ten-year average. World consumption of Egyptian was slightly larger than in the first half of 1935-36 and was a record high. Consumption of sundry cottons was 15 per cent above the corresponding period a year earlier and 118 per cent more than the ten-year average.

World consumption of American cotton in the first six months of this season showed an increase of more than 300,000 bales, or 5 per cent over the corresponding period last year, but was 5 per cent less than the ten-year (1923-24 to 1932-33) average.



# Problem PAGE

Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

## Answer to "Slack Bands."

(Wants Dope on Roving Bands)

"Slack Bands" will find a number of us who have the same trouble he does with slack bands. I am using yarn bands and have a bit of trouble with them getting slack. However, he wants to know about roving bands so I will pass on to him what I know.

Roving bands—bands made from roving from the fly frame—will probably give you less trouble with slack bands than yarn bands because they have almost no stretch. Where a yarn band will stretch and get slack, the roving band will break, and you won't be troubled with slack bands because the band will be gone. So you must choose between the two evils and decide for yourself which is more important to you. If you need very uniform twist and can afford the extra cost and loss of production from tying on a large number of bands, then investigate the roving bands further and give them a trial. If your yarn can stand slight variations in twist you had better stick to the yarn bands.

Why not check up on your yarn bands and see if the section-man, bander (or whoever ties on your bands) is making the proper knot, and is getting the bands tight enough to start with. Your trouble may be there. Or can you afford to pay a man to check your frames for slack bands at some time when the mill is not running.

"Band Drive"

## Catches Error

(Answer to Learner—What Draft?)

I was glad to note that you carried a question mark above the "S. F. D." answer to "Learner's" question concerning 2.73 and 5.85 hank roving to make 18.75 yarn.

"S. F. D." should try running some single roving and then add any other roving count to it and he will easily (and soon) see that he gets heavier roving count, not a lighter one as he figures  $(2.73 + 5.85) \div 2 = 4.29$ .

To find resultant count of any 2-ply (or double) roving, divide their product by their sum.

Middle Timer.

## Another Answer to 'Slack Bands'

Editor:

I have tried both yarn and roving bands on band drive spindles. We used yarn bands for a long time and had to put on an extra man on Monday morning to help get the broken bands tied on, and had a number of slack

bands. Since we changed back to hard roving bands, we have had no trouble with this and they run two or three times as long as the yarn bands. We use them on twisters too and they work O. K.

N. E. Hulon.

## What Is Twist?

Editor:

I have always understood that the word twist when applied to yarn meant two or more single threads twisted together.

I am now informed that "Twist" is a certain kind of yarn. If that is true, I would like to know how it is made.

I would also like to know how *mock-twist* is produced.

"X"

## Answer to "Size."

(Wants Emergency Size Compound)

"Size" asks for a formula to make size without the use of a sizing compound.

You will probably get as many different mixtures as there are answers to your query and no doubt each of them will make a size suitable for your class of work.

I offer you the following formula which I have used and found to be good.

To each 100 gallons of water add the following ingredients: Starch, 50 lbs.; tallow, 8 lbs.; paraffin wax, 4 lbs.; turpentine  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.; muriate of zinc, 1 quart; chloride of magnesium, 1 quart; analine blue,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce.

If your slasher cylinders have not been washed for some time, I would suggest that you add to the above list  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 pound of Borax. Boil this mixture for at least one hour before using and keep it boiling in the size vat and be sure that the cylinders are hot enough to dry the yarn but no more.

"F. L. M."

## Answer to "T. N. P."

(Wants Remedy for Pulling in of Selvages)

Pulling in of selvages is one of the troubles of a weaver of fabrics containing ply yarns. The filling for these fabrics is wound on the quills after being twisted. If extreme care is not taken at this process, the yarn will not be put on the bobbin correctly. For example, if a knot has to be made and this knot is at the end or bottom of the traverse, there is a possibility of a plucking of the filling as it is unwound from the bibbin during weaving



and this will have a tendency to pull in the selvage on that pick.

Too strong pick on the shuttle, especially from that side of the loom at which the shuttle eye is near the box entrance. This combined with too much tension is an almost sure cause of selvage defect.

In winding, if the filling at the bottom of bobbin is not started correctly but is run over, this will cause a pull on the pick when being woven.

The spindle or bobbin should be perfectly true in the shuttle so as to allow the filling to unwind evenly from the end of bobbin; otherwise an uneven drag will be given to filling. An even and open shed should always be made, whether for ply or single yarns.

P. T. N.

### Answer to Helper

(What Card Draft?)

There is a little draft between the lap roll and feed which amounts to around 1.02 to 1.05. This draft is called tension draft and it's only purpose is to keep the sheet of lap moving forward without kinking under the feed roll.

As to how the stock is taken from the lickerin, you should learn to think in terms of surface speed and not just r.p.m. alone. Surface speed is the produce of dia. r.p.m. and 3.1416. Surface speed denotes the inches or feet passing a given point per min. The highest r.p.m. does not always get the highest surface speed.

Cyl. with clothing 50.75 dia.  $\times$  r.p.m.  $\times$  3.1416 = 26,305 in. per min.

Lickerin  $9 \times 450 \times 3.1416 = 12,723$  in. per min.

$26,305 - 12,723 = 13,582$  in. per min. more on cylinder.

Therefore, this excess speed on the outer perimeter of cylinder creates a centrifugal current which draws the stock on to the cylinder. The setting of lickerin to cylinder to a close gauge does not improve the carding. A .010 or .012 will do the work just as well and protect your card in the meantime.

Practical.

### Why Variation in Twisted Yarn Weights?

Editor:

We are making in small amounts what might be called novelty yarn.

In one order we are twisting together a medium twist 10s with a hard twist 80s. Both of these yarns when sized from the spinning frame bobbins will weigh as near correct as any yarn will, but after being twisted together it will invariably weigh several grains heavy in every 120 yards.

We have lightened on the 10s yarn in order to make the folded yarn weigh as near correct as possible. Can anyone give me the reason for this?

J. E. L.

## John P. Maguire & Company

INCORPORATED

### Factors

¶ Supervision of credits and finance is a highly specialized function in which we can be of service to you.

¶ We check credits, assume credit losses, and advance in cash, the net amount of shipments as made.

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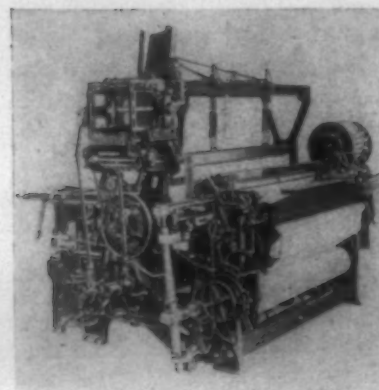
## RAW MATERIALS

A cotton mill with the first choice of raw material makes the best yarn. A bobbin shop with the first choice of birch, beech and maple makes the best bobbins.

Located in the very center of the bobbin stock section of New England we do have the first choice of raw materials.

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LEWISTON, MAINE

# Loom Lubrication\*



**T**HE ideal of the far-sighted machine designer is to so apply the accepted principles of mechanics as to enable as perfect coordination of motion as possible. There was a time when this was not entirely practicable due to the limited nature of the lubricants available; adequate prevention of abnormal friction could not be assured. Soon, however, the Petroleum Industry realized it had a part to play in machine preservation and industrial production; then lubricants of a wider variety of characteristics became available, prepared specifically to meet the more intensive operating conditions which were sponsored by increase in speeds and loads, along with reduction in tolerances, as the relation of surface conditions came to be realized.

So we have come to the modern status of industrial production with the paramount emphasis on speed. In some industries speed has imposed a severe load upon lubrication, especially where machines are over-speeded to increase their productive output. This has become quite prevalent in textile weaving and loom operation.

As compared with some other types of machinery, the loom is not a high speed machine. The crankshaft rarely turns over more than 225 revolutions per minute, but when it is designed to run at 160 revolutions and is speeded up to 190, the relative increase is comparable to perhaps a thousand revolutions of a spindle, and the load imposed upon lubrication is equally severe.

The loom is not a difficult machine to lubricate if the limitations of the available lubricants are realized, and then studied with respect to the design and operating conditions of the parts to be lubricated. Success becomes all the more assured when operators are trained in the art of intelligent application of lubricants. They must learn to realize that they are dealing largely with exposed mechanisms, that too much lubricant may cause "oil spots" on the warp due to throwing, and that less lubricant more frequently and uniformly applied is far better than a lot applied less frequently. This should mean discarding of the grease paddle in favor of a brush, the use of more automatic lubricant fittings, and consideration of the fact that they themselves are quite as important to effect lubrication as the lubricants they may be using.

## Conditions Which May Affect Lubrication

There are five specific conditions which may affect the lubrication of a loom, viz.:—

1. Speed.
2. Type of Cloth.

3. Width of the Loom.
4. Impact of the Pick, and
5. Method of Lubrication.

As these factors may affect lubrication so may they affect the choice of the lubricants employed, especially those intended for head gear and cam motions. Most of these will be largely exposed, although guarding of the head gear on the modern motor-driven loom is a decided step in the right direction.

In turn, it is required that any lubricant intended for such service be capable of—

1. Penetrating and developing a suitable adsorbed film.
2. Adhering to gear teeth and cam surfaces to a sufficient degree, to withstand slinging or dripping and
3. Removal, should oil spots develop.

## Surface Finish

Research investigators have developed in their studies of thin film lubrication that as surface finish is improved maintenance of the adsorbed film is more readily accomplished with less lubricant. This film being actually a part of, or absorbed by the outer molecules of the metallic surfaces in motion with respect to each other, is a veritable reserve against the development of actual metal-to-metal contact. Normally the latter should never occur on any loom part, for loads are never extreme. It might only be possible were they to be allowed to run dry for an extended period of time, beyond the life of the adsorbed film.

So we are quite concerned with surface finish. The loom builder endeavors to render this as perfect as costs will allow. The operator in turn must complete the job by most careful lubrication. It can be done if the lubricant is carefully chosen and intelligently applied. The glaze on the tooth surfaces of any properly lubricated head gear, or cam mechanism is ample evidence; as this glaze is developed more perfect rolling of gear teeth is made possible, likewise sliding of cam surfaces is brought about with minimum friction. Then the only requirement to assure of the occurrence of minimum wear is uniform application of just enough lubricant to thoroughly cover the contact surfaces. An excess is never necessary and only a detriment as it will probably throw off.

## How Lubrication Became Important

The modern automatic or precision loom as produced today is the result of the development of an idea which

\*Reprinted from March Lubrication, published by The Texas Co.



can be traced back to biblical times. It has been a development which originated primarily with the age of mass production, when the machine era of the nineteenth century relieved our grandparents of the necessity of being self-supporting with regard to their bodily needs. Prior to that, weaving had been done at home, or to a limited degree in manufacturing centers such as described in Silas Marner. The principle, involved, however, has changed but little; yarn is still made into cloth by interlacing lengthwise the threads of the warp with those of the weft, by means of a shuttle which passes to and fro across the warp.

The perfection of mechanical means of operating the shuttle, with the adaption of intricate cams for raising and lowering the loom harness were the focal points around which the modern high speed automatic loom developed. In turn, these required careful study of crankshaft bearing design along with the bearings of the dobby drive. Inasmuch as positive lubrication was a much desired objective, it was only natural for some builders to turn to the ball and roller bearing as one of the most practicable means of attaining the desired results, with the least possibility of loss of lubricant and oil spots.

In plain weaving there are two harnesses or heddles through which the threads from the loom beam are threaded. Each takes every alternate thread from the beam. In fancy weaving, however, there may be several harnesses. In operation the harnesses are raised and lowered, according to design, so that the threads give the appearance of a V on its side. Crosswise in this V a weft thread is carried by the shuttle and pushed up close into the angle by a "reed". The harnesses then change position so that some or all threads that were in the upper side of the V are in the lower and vice-versa, and the shuttle passes back and the reed again pushes up the thread into the angle.

During the process the loom beam feeds in the threads in the proper amount and the woven cloth is wound up on a roller. Auxiliary to this operation are attachments for automatically changing bobbins, and for stopping the machine of the thread breaks or shuttle fails to cross the warp completely.

The cam loom is most likely to develop problems of lubrication where under-cam motion is involved and there is possibility of lubricant being thrown from the cam surfaces to the warp to cause subsequent oil spots on the weave.

One may also run into difficulty in lubricating the treadle rolls and pick balls especially under over-speed conditions of operation. Good practice dictates grease lubrication of both, by means of a suitable pressure gun. In the former there may be considerable possibility of grease being thrown off especially if fed to excess; in the latter the impact involved may impose a like condition, in addition to tending to change the structure of the metal.

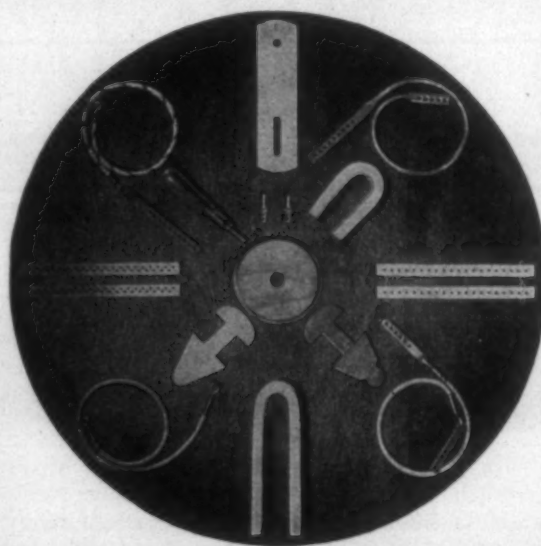
#### Relation of Materials

All of which requires us to realize that the nature of the iron, steel or alloy which goes to make up many of the wearing parts may have a direct bearing upon lubrication. In the opinion of certain authorities chilled cast iron is probably the most resistant to wear in event of not too

thorough lubrication; hence the success which has attended the use of this material for gear and cam mechanisms on certain heavy duty looms. Chilled cast iron is also an excellent bearing material which can be lubricated quite as effectively with a medium bodied quality grease as with a heavy straight mineral oil.

Chemical stability is a most important property in any lubricant for loom service, for thereby is resistance to oxidization assured with less possibility for development of non-lubricating gums or discoloring sludge. Chemical stability can only be positively assured of by use of lubricants having maximum resistance to oxidization. This property is also indicative, to some degree, of the tendency which the lubricants will have to discolor. Both should therefore be of interest to the progressive weaver-executive who must have the fineness of his cloth at heart and is thereby most interested in using positive ability to stay where they belong, and if they should throw, will not cause obvious oil spots.

### Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

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Quality and Service

Business Established 1822

Over 100 Years of Service

**Holbrook Raw Hide Co.**

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1822

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# Personal News

Henry Connor has been promoted to superintendent of Algodon Mills No. 1, Bessemer City, N. C.

John Duncan, of the Canton Bedspread Co., Canton, Ga., was a recent visitor to New York.

P. C. Story has become superintendent of the Faytex Mills, Inc., Fayetteville, N. C. He is a textile expert. This mill is engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarns.

J. E. Duncan, formerly with Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C., is now connected with the Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga., as night carder, unit 2 and 3.

J. C. Hooks has been promoted from superintendent of Mills No. 1 of the Algodon Manufacturing Co., Bessemer City, N. C., to general superintendent of all of the mills operated by Frank Goldberg and associates.

R. W. Carr has relinquished his duties as assistant superintendent of the Gaffney Manufacturing Co., and has gone to Tucapau, S. C., where he has become superintendent of the Startex Mill.

George M. Wright, Jr., superintendent of Mills Nos. 1 and 2 of the Republic Cotton Mills at Great Falls, has been elected a director of the Chester Chamber of Commerce.

J. C. Turrell, head of the Sanforizing division of Cluett, Peabody & Co., has just returned home, after a seven-weeks, trip to South America. He made the return trip by air, all the way.

R. L. Hulsey, formerly overseer carding and spinning at Mansfield Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C., has accepted a position as overseer of carding at Edna Cotton Mill, Reidsville, N. C.

Will Wray has been appointed superintendent of the carding division of the Dunn Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., having been appointed to that position to succeed Henry Childress, Sr., who had been superintendent of that department for many years and who has resigned to accept a similar position with the Crescent Spinning Co. at Belmont, N. C.

W. E. Blecher of the American Fabrics Co. has returned to the United States after a year or more in the Far East, covering China and Japan in particular. Mr. Blecher is now preparing to return to the Orient, where he is in charge of the activities of the American Fabrics Co. He makes his headquarters in Shanghai.

L. G. Hardman, Jr., has been elected president of the Harmony Grove Cotton Mill, succeeding his father, Dr. L. G. Hardman, Sr., who died recently. The elder Mr. Hardman founded these mills, and his son has grown up with the work and has been acting head of the mill for several years. J. B. Hardman was elected vice-president of the mill.

## J. H. Robbins Married

Jefferson H. Robbins, associated with the Eureka plant of the Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., and the son of A. H. Robbins, general manager of the three mills of the Springs Cotton Mills chain in Chester, was married recently to Miss Frances Virginia Mitchum of Lydia, S. C.

LA FAYETTE, GA.—A building is being erected on the Fortune property on Cherry street to be used for a bedspread factory to be operated in connection with the Walker County Hosiery Mills, with James Fortune as general manager.

## Coming Textile Events

### APRIL 9

Southern Textile Association will meet Friday, at the Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C.

### APRIL 19-23

Knitting Arts Exhibition, at Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, Pa., under the joint auspices of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers and the Underwear Institute.

### APRIL 22

Students Textile Exposition, in connection with the North Carolina State College Style Show, Raleigh, N. C.

### APRIL 24

Northern North Carolina and Virginia Division of Southern Textile Association meeting at Lexington, N. C.

### MAY 12-13-14

American Cotton Manufacturers Association will hold their annual meeting at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. Board of Governors meet May 12.

### May 14-15

National Rayon Technical Conference, at Washington, D. C.

### MAY 31 - June 5

National Cotton Week. Seventh Annual Observance.

### JUNE 3-4

Cotton Manufacturers Association 37th annual meeting, at the Cloister Hotel, Sea Island, Ga.

### June 11-12

Southern Textile Association annual meeting, at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

# CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

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### Textile Men to Attend Textile Parley

The State Department has made known the names of the men from the United States Employer's Advisors to attend the international conference on the textile industry in Washington, D. C. These men are:

Robert R. West, president, Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills; Robert Amory, president, Nashua Mfg. Co.; Frederick Steele, Pierce Bros., Ltd.; P. Scott Roberts, president, Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association; Robt. E. Henry, president, Duncan Mills; Herman Cone, treasurer, Proximity Mfg. Co.; Wm. M. Banks, president, Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association; Hyman L. Battle, manager, Rocky Mount Mills; Donald P. Johnson, Royal Cotton Mill Co.; R. D. Hall, secretary, Stowe Thread Co.; Roy E. Tillies, Gotham Silk Hosiery Co.

Ward Cheney, president of Cheney Bros.; D. E. Douty, United States Testing Co.; William Menke, of Menke Kaufmann & Co.; Jno. J. Goldsmith, Hess Goldsmith & Co.; Franklin W. Hobbs, president of Arlington Mills; Lewis A. Hird, Samuel Hird & Sons; Col. Millard Brown, Continental Mills; Harold Walter, Zxbridge Worsted Co.; Geo. H. Roberts, Bemis Bros. Bag Co.; Jarvis Cromwell, William Iselin & Co.; Paul Whitin, Whitin Mfg. Co.; Frank Hillary, Wellington Sears & Co.

### Ellis Royal Elected Secretary of Southern Textile Association

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Textile Association, held on Saturday, March 27, B. Ellis Royal of Charlotte was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late D. H. Hill, Jr., as secretary and treasurer of the Association and appropriate resolutions were adopted relative to Mr. Hill. Mr. Royal, formerly of the Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., recently succeeded Mr. Hill as associate editor of Textile Bulletin.

The Executive Committee also voted to hold the annual meeting at Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 11th and 12th.

### OBITUARY

J. W. SANDERS

J. W. Sanders of Meridian, Miss., died in Memorial Hospital, New York, on April 2nd after a long illness. He was 71 years of age.

Mr. Sanders had long been active in Cotton Manufacturing and at the time of his death was president of the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills, Inc., with plants at Meridian, Starkville and Magnolia, the Aponaug Manufacturing Co., with plants at West Point and Kosciusko, the Cotton Mill Products Co. at Natchez, Winona and Yazoo City, and the Mobile Cotton Mills with plants at McComb, Miss., and Mobile, Ala. Two of his sons were associated with him in his several mills.

*A Meeting Place*

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For TEXTILE MEN**

Executives of your industry have favored The Vanderbilt for years... here you will always find men you know... or wish to know. It is convenient for your business requirements... ideal for entertaining.

*Spacious rooms with bath from  
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OR PENNSYLVANIA STATIONS

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**VANDERBILT  
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Where Park Avenue Begins . . . at 34th Street  
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Screw Machine Work  
Bolts Nuts Cap Screws  
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**We specialize to the Textile Trade  
Southern Representative**

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

*Established 1834*

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**Textile Bulletin  
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### Shrinking Business

One of the most spectacular technical developments of the depression period occurred in the textile industry. While a search for new technical contributions and a defensive publicizing of older developments was being conducted almost frantically in the textile trade, an agricultural machinery inventor and engineer has quietly met a major opportunity and in the last three or four years the yardage processed by his treatment has increased some 60 per cent annually. The development has been compared with that of fast color dyeing in its significance to the consumer and to the trade.

Shrinkage has always been a problem in textiles, but as the English authority, F. Courtney Harwood, notes, it becomes serious when the public began to prefer the use of soap to pomades and perfumes. Washing reduces the stretch of fiber and yarn which is introduced when the cloth is made, the cloth becomes narrower or shorter, and the garment becomes smaller in size than when purchased. Shrinkage was formerly considered a necessary evil, and garments were regularly purchased oversize to allow for it. Cotton slacks or suitings were out of the question. The modern vogue for slacks is only one of the changed customs that may be traced for credit or blame directly to the engineer, Sanford Cluett. Quite properly, the term "Sanforized," best known of the trade names for pre-shrunk fabrics, is spreading as a symbol of a new major consumer benefit. Certain other names indicate shrinking for which recognized companies take responsibility, such as "Banco-Shrunk," "Sayl-A-Shrunk," or that used by the Bradford Dyers Association Ltd., of Manchester, England, "Rigmel Shrunk." These and other registered names have begun to have some meaning in the trade and with the customer who can check their reliability. The term "pre-shrunk" itself and its several trade modifications, however, are unfortunately all but meaningless.

The Sanforizing process was first used on a large scale for cottons and is especially well adapted for them but can be used for other textiles. The problem with woolens

is complicated by the felting property of wool fibers, such that no practical pre-treatment of a woolen fabric can insure against shrinkage from all types of later use and abuse. Some of the difficulty is overcome by treating the wool with chlorine, and a recent English modification of this effect using chlorine in the form of a gas is hailed by its sponsors as an "unshrinkable" wool process.

The Sanforizing process is mechanical and in principle almost absurdly simple. A sample of the cloth is measured, laundered and measured again. When the shrinkage is known, the cloth is mechanically crimped that exact amount so that when it is laundered, the straightening out of the crimping almost exactly offsets the shrinking, and the over-all measurements remain unchanged. To so adapt this principle that the "crimping" is taken up by the yarns within the fabric and is imperceptible on casual examination is perhaps not so simple as to be absurd. Some sixty or seventy plants now operate such a process, however, both here and abroad. Whether adaptations of older practice or other shrinking methods maintain or improve their present competitive position or not, it must be recognized that the great and rapid change in trade shrinkage practice, with its many ramifications, is due principally to this one process.

—From *Industrial Bulletin* of Arthur D. Little.

### STA Division Meeting in Leaksville, N. C.

April 24

The spring meeting of the northern North Carolina-Virginia division of the Southern Textile Association, will be held in Leaksville on April 24, it is announced by J. O. Thomas, of the Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Co., a member of the executive committee of the division, who stated that there will be an address on "Air-Conditioning in Textile Mills." Another feature of the meeting will be the announcement of tests run in several mills in the division on the best method of running Western and local cotton.

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## VICTOR MILL STARCH

*"The Weavers Friend"*

BOILS THIN • HAS MORE PENETRATION • CARRIES WEIGHT INTO THE FABRIC

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THE KEEVER STARCH CO.

COLUMBUS, OHIO





Worker in Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., and a Chatham Blanket. Reprint from Chatham Blanketer.

### Reports 1,150,000 Bales of Loan Cotton Sold      Sao Paulo's Cotton Crop Reported as 922,500 Bales

Washington, D. C.—Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, reported to President Roosevelt today that the Commodity Credit Corporation had sold about 1,150,000 bales of the 3,000,000 bales of 12-cent loan cotton which the government had on hand January 1.

He said the average price was a little over 13 cents a pound and that the profit would go for interest and carrying charges.

While farmers owed on the average a little more than the government has been getting for the cotton, Jones said he believed the farmer and the government would about come out even in the end.

The minimum price the government has received is 12.75 cents, Jones said.

Sao Paulo, Brazil—That cotton eventually may supplant coffee as Sao Paulo's most important product was indicated yesterday when official figures for this State's 1937 cotton crop were released.

The crop was estimated in excess of 200,000,000 kilos (922,500 running bales of 478 pounds each) and was revealed as potentially able to supersede coffee production.

Planters are receiving the best price in many years for their cotton and well informed sources estimate that income from cotton and cottonseed this year will exceed 1,000,000 contos (about \$62,000,000).

A further advance in cotton prices, it was indicated, might result in larger plantings which might make value of the Sao Paulo crop greater than the income received from coffee.

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## They Talk In Big Figures

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An examination of newspapers in the 1921 strike will disclose the fact that strike leaders repeatedly stated that there was \$2,000,000 available for assistance to the strikers but when the strikers became hungry, all they received was advice and instructions about how to beg for money and assistance from the citizens of their own community. When the strikers became angry, the strike leader went north and came back with a paltry \$2,500 but that was all of the promised \$2,000,000 which ever came south.

When Francis Gorman pulled the 1934 strike, he issued a statement about \$1,000,000 being in the treasury of the United Textile Workers and intimated that all of it would be available for the support of the strikers but all the strikers ever received was a portion of the dues they had paid prior to the strike.

Now the C. I. O. leaders say that they have \$500,000 but it will be interesting to note whether this money has been borrowed for the purpose of caring for the workers in case of a strike or to assure the organizers of their pay as

they carry on their work of getting Southern mill operatives to pay dues.

In 1934 many of the strike-maker leaders drew salaries of \$125 per week and lived in luxury at the best hotels while the strikers themselves went hungry and now it is reported that the Chairman of the Southern C. I. O. group has been guaranteed \$10,000.00 per year and there are several high salaried men connected with him.

In addition to all of this, there are high salaried publicity departments, statistical departments and the directing officers must skim off their percentages.

If any worker in the South is influenced in any measure by the statement of \$500,000.00 being available, he can rest assured that only organizers will get this money and there will be none available for employees who may go on strike.

Again, the first money available from the efforts of the organizers will be used to pay back this \$500,000.00 and to further liquidate the expenses of the organizers.

Nothing that has been said yet indicates that the employees will be cared for and fed during a strike. They have never paid the employees except in promises and left debts and disaster behind them. The indications are that this effort at organization will be a repetition of the old plan—strike and starvation on the part of the workers.

In connection with the above, a very interesting bit of gossip is going around about the fact that in the new attempt of the C. I. O., Mr. Gorman has been sidetracked and the work will be conducted by a committee headed by a Mr. Sidney Hillman, a former citizen of Lithuania, who was educated to be a Rabbi but found the labor union racket more remunerative.

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In short, Mr. Gorman has felt that any attempt to organize the textile workers at this time was a bad idea; that for him to attempt to organize them with the fury of his last failure so recent in memory was a bad idea; that for him to allow his name to be prominently connected with the C. I. O., which he thought would prove a failure, would be a bad idea; that for him to side-step and let this new experiment fail under the direction of some one else and that possibly he could pick up the remains and build for himself again another hope was a good idea. These are



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With this rather careful exposition of the conditions now obtaining, with peace and prosperity struggling along in an effort to finally attain sufficient confidence to give all concerned an assurance of its continuance, it seems reasonable and logical that Southern textile workers should do a lot of serious thinking for themselves before they allow anything to happen to them to destroy the blessings that most of them now enjoy.

## Labor Commission Backs Governor

A. L. Fletcher, North Carolina Commissioner of Labor is quoted by a Raleigh, N. C., newspaper as saying in regard to Gov. Hoey's recent statement about not tolerating sit-down strikes:

"I'm thoroughly in agreement with Governor Hoey's attitude toward the sit-down strikes and I think it's the wisest thing to refuse to temporize with them.

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## The Rat-Men

THE people who came to this country in an early day were of the beaver type. They built up America because it was their nature to build. Then the rat-people began coming here to house under the roof that others had built—and to live by tolling the wage envelopes of others. They try to undermine and destroy industry and government institutions because it is in their nature to destroy. (*This sentiment was expressed by Senator James J. Davis, when he was Secretary of Labor at Washington.*)

## President Roosevelt Opposed An Increase of Judges

IN HIS book "Looking Forward" which was published several years ago, President F. D. Roosevelt said:

"The only way to attack the problem is by righteous application of judicial efficiency. In the face of this congestion, the remedy commonly proposed is to add new judges or new courts, but it will readily be seen that if the problem is what I have stated it to be, such a so-called remedy would merely aggravate the complaint."

"There are of course, legitimate demands for additional judicial manpower in sections where the population has grown rapidly. But it is easy to see that to apply this remedy to all cases is to add to the ravages of the disease, to contribute to the confusion, and, what is profoundly important at this time, to burden still further an already seriously embarrassed taxpayer."

## Double Taxation

IN 1935 the Federal Government collected \$2,271,400,000 from six tax sources—estates and inheritances, individual incomes, corporation incomes, gasoline, liquor and tobacco. From these same six sources, the various States withdrew \$1,049,900,000—a total burden to the nation's taxpayers on these six sources alone of over three and a quarter billion dollars.

There is no agreement between the Federal and the various State Governments regarding what type of taxes ought to be reserved exclusively to the Federal Government. There is no agreement regarding the equitable division of any tax. For example, the Federal Government taxes the individual up to 75 per cent of his income and the State Government comes along and taxes his income some more.

Each takes what he desires and the poor taxpayer suffers in silence, or as far as his protests being given serious consideration, he might as well remain silent.

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The C. I. O. strike-makers with their sit-down strike idea can not, in view of the statement of Gov. Hoey and Labor Commissioner A. L. Fletcher, see much encouragement for activities in North Carolina.

## The Rat-Men

THE people who came to this country in an early day were of the beaver type. They built up America because it was their nature to build. Then the rat-people began coming here to house under the roof that others had built—and to live by tolling the wage envelopes of others. They try to undermine and destroy industry and government institutions because it is in their nature to destroy. (*This sentiment was expressed by Senator James J. Davis, when he was Secretary of Labor at Washington.*)

## President Roosevelt Opposed An Increase of Judges

IN HIS book "Looking Forward" which was published several years ago, President F. D. Roosevelt said:

"The only way to attack the problem is by righteous application of judicial efficiency. In the face of this congestion, the remedy commonly proposed is to add new judges or new courts, but it will readily be seen that if the problem is what I have stated it to be, such a so-called remedy would merely aggravate the complaint."

"There are of course, legitimate demands for additional judicial manpower in sections where the population has grown rapidly. But it is easy to see that to apply this remedy to all cases is to add to the ravages of the disease, to contribute to the confusion, and, what is profoundly important at this time, to burden still further an already seriously embarrassed taxpayer."

## Double Taxation

IN 1935 the Federal Government collected \$2,271,400,000 from six tax sources—estates and inheritances, individual incomes, corporation incomes, gasoline, liquor and tobacco. From these same six sources, the various States withdrew \$1,049,900,000—a total burden to the nation's taxpayers on these six sources alone of over three and a quarter billion dollars.

There is no agreement between the Federal and the various State Governments regarding what type of taxes ought to be reserved exclusively to the Federal Government. There is no agreement regarding the equitable division of any tax. For example, the Federal Government taxes the individual up to 75 per cent of his income and the State Government comes along and taxes his income some more.

Each takes what he desires and the poor taxpayer suffers in silence, or as far as his protests being given serious consideration, he might as well remain silent.



## LEAKING ROOFS

For adequate protection over head and safety under foot, repair your mill with

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### MATERIALS

The operation of your mill depends upon the condition of your

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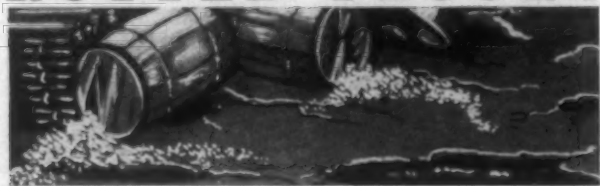
Keep them fit. Send for our maintenance manual, "Over the Rough Spots," FREE.

Ask about our Trial Offer today.

### STONHARD COMPANY

1325 Callowhill St. — PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## RUTTED FLOORS



## BOILER FURNACES LAST TWICE AS LONG

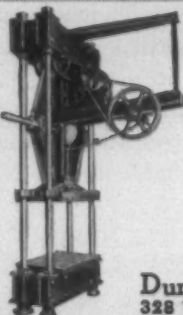
Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last 2 to 4 times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO

HARTSVILLE, S. C.



A PLASTIC LINING  
USED IN PLACE OF  
FIRE BRICK



## BALING PRESS

Motor Drive, Silent Chain, Center of Screw.

Push Button Control—Reversing Switch with limit stops up and down.

Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.

Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.  
328 West Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

# Mill News Items

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—A \$7,000 addition to the Hanes Hosiery Mills is being constructed.

NEWBERRY, S. C.—J. Y. Jones, superintendent of the Newberry Cotton Mill, said today that the contracts for renovations and additions to mill stores, costing \$40,000, had been let to C. M. Guest and son of Anderson.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Construction of a 10-family apartment house to cost in the neighborhood of \$35,000 has started at Union Bleachery.

Richard W. Arrington, vice-president and general manager, said the building was being erected to relieve existing housing congestion in the Union Bleachery village. He pointed out that the employees of the plant lately had great difficulty in finding houses for rent.

The new structure will be a two-story brick building and will be located near the Union Bleachery school, facing the old Buncombe road.

Potter and Shackelford are the contractors for the project. Work has begun with staking and excavation for foundations. The contractors estimated the building would be ready for occupancy about the latter part of June.

CORDELE, GA.—The first machine of the first unit of a \$185,000 hosiery mill began operation March 23. Planning to make only pure silk hosiery, the Crisp County Hosiery Mill Company has been building this unit from the ground up since construction began last November. Of brick and steel construction, with glass brick in place of windows, the mill is of the most modern type.

To keep the knitting room at eighty degrees, Fahrenheit, and to control humidity, the plant is equipped with modern heating, cooling and moisture regulating machinery.

When in full operation the mill will employ about 100 persons.

Fred Sutcliffe is superintendent.

Rome, Ga.—Improved earning power of the rayon industry was shown in the report of Tubize Chatillon Corp. for 1936. Net earnings for the year were \$1,047,006 nearly double the \$578,552 earned in 1935.

Roland L. Taylor, chairman of the board, told stockholders at the recent meeting that the company's program will increase viscose yarn production at the Rome, Ga., plant to 16,000,000 pounds annually. It is hoped production in the new unit may be started next June. Production of acetate rayon at Rome proceeded on a semi-commercial scale during 1936 and proved satisfactory. Output of this division will be increased to about 2,500,000 pounds annually by next July.

Production in the plant of Companhia Nitro-Chimica Brasileira at Sao Paulo, Brazil, in which Tubize holds a 45% interest will not commence until the last half of this year.



# Mill News Items

WINDER, GA.—The new building of the Southern Waistband Co., manufacturers of waistbands for overalls and pants, being constructed in Winder, will be completed within a month. Considerable new equipment is to be installed. The building, located on Midland avenue, will have approximately 15,000 square feet of floor space.

The company, headed by A. J. Friedlander, moved to Winder from Spartanburg more than two years ago.

WANESBORO, VA.—At the Crompton-Shenandoah Co., work is said to be going forward rapidly on an addition which will represent an expenditure of around \$79,000, and will employ between 100 and 200 employees.

The company is engaged in the manufacture of corduroys and velveteen.

Robert & Co., of Atlanta, Ga., textile engineers and architects, drew the plans, and the Southeastern Construction Co., of Charlotte, N. C., is in charge of the construction work. The addition is scheduled to be completed late this month or in May.

ENKA, N. C.—American Enka Corporation, Enka, North Carolina, large manufacturers of rayon yarn, have commissioned the B. F. Sturtevant Company, Hyde Park, Massachusetts, to design and install air conditioning systems for their Laboratory and several other rooms. In the Laboratory there are located various types of textile machines which will be operated under a variety of conditions.

The conditioning systems are to ventilate, cool and humidify during the summer season and ventilate, heat and humidify during the winter season and in addition are said to cleanse the air of all dust, dirt and soot.

The designing and installation work will be handled through the Cooling and Air Conditioning Corporation, subsidiary of B. F. Sturtevant Company.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Burlington Mills Corp. of Greensboro, N. C., has filed a Securities Act registration with the SEC for 247,911 shares of \$1 par common stock and stock purchase warrants evidencing rights to purchase an aggregate of 39,111 of such shares. Of the 247,911 shares to be issued, 198,000 shares will be offered to the public; 39,111 shares are reserved for issuance upon exercise of the stock purchase warrants and 10,000 shares are reserved for sale to officers and employees.

The stock purchase warrants entitle the holder to purchase common stock at \$18 a share. Warrants to purchase 28,000 shares of common stock will be sold by the company to the principal underwriters, and the remaining warrants covering 11,111 shares will be sold to the treasurer and director of the company.

Principal underwriter is Lehman Brothers. Names of other underwriters, as well as price to the public of the stock and purchase warrants, will be supplied by amendment. Proceeds will be used as additional working capital.

## Economy plus Efficiency

### WHALEBONE

#### LEATHER BELTING

A high speed, general utility waterproof belt for regular drives made in all widths from first quality packer steer hides.

Every delivery of Whalebone is factory tested assuring positive drive control, perfect balance, high coefficient of friction and minimum stretch.

Today is the time to investigate the power saving features of Whalebone leather belt. Address the makers for further information.



### CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

INDUSTRIAL LEATHERS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

## IF IT'S PAPER Send Us Your Order

Cloth Winding Boards  
Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper  
Toilet Tissues  
Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

### DILLARD PAPER CO.

GREENSBORO, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C.

**Bismarck HOTEL** *chicago*

An ultra-modern hotel in the heart of Chicago with services offering you the ultimate in excellent living

KNOWN FOR GOOD FOOD

**BARRETT**  
Specification  
**ROOFING**  
**DAUGHTRY**  
SHEET METAL CO.  
1109 E. Trade Charlotte

### Survey Mfrs. on Defective Goods

A survey of the experiences of Southern garment manufacturers with shaded and defective goods is being conducted by the Southern Garment Manufacturers Association preparatory to a conference with mill representatives.

"This action was taken due to many complaints received to the effect that mills were forcing many members to accept large quantities of shaded and defective goods," a notice from W. Gordon McKelvey, secretary-counsel, reads. "It is our intention to take the matter up with the idea of working out an agreement as to the handling of such matters in the future."

### Carpet Will Cost \$50,000

Glasgow, Scotland—A 2,000-yard-square carpet which will cover the floor of Westminster Abbey when King George and Queen Elizabeth are crowned in May, is being woven by 200 workers here.

The carpet—really nine in one—will cost \$50,000. Because of its size it will be shipped to London by sea instead of by rail.

### Veeder-Root Enlarge

Hartford, Conn.—Plans of Veeder-Root, Inc., for a new \$90,000 factory unit were disclosed in applications for building permits made to the building department.

The Veeder-Root application calls for a building consisting of three stories and basement, to be located at 2-20 Sargeant street. The structure will be of reinforced concrete, and will occupy an area of approximately 80 by 125 feet. It will be the second new factory unit erected for the company in two years.

### Goodall Knoxville Payroll Hits Peak

Knoxville, Tenn.—Continuous full-time employment for all 1,150 Goodall Co. employes in Knoxville for at least another year was predicted by Elmer Ward, president, in a speech to Rotarians.

## Classified Department

**WANTED** position as superintendent of plain weave or yarn mill, twenty years experience in carded and combed goods mills, thorough practical, technical knowledge, know how to stop unnecessary waste and leaks, good manager of help. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address "Economy", care Textile Bulletin.

**POSITION WANTED** as Superintendent, Practical in whole mill; technical education, nine years on combed broadcloth, plain and fancy. Also experienced on carded broadcloth, print cloth and sheetings. Address "Superintendent," care Textile Bulletin.

**POSITION WANTED**—Good second-hand, section-man, spindle plumber and general overhauler in spinning and twisting cotton, long and short draft. Understands help and how to keep down cost. Age 27. Available on short notice. Address "27", care Textile Bulletin.

Experienced clothroom overseer and Christian gentleman open for position. Will consider bleacher work. Experienced on drills, sheeting and prints. Excellent references as to ability, etc. Address "W. E.", care Textile Bulletin.

**WANTED**—All spinners of cotton, wool or rayon having laps and middle steel rolls, to consult the writer of ad. M. L. Balick, Box 57, Ranlo Station, Gastonia, N. C.

**WANTED**—Experienced Salesman to handle well known line of textile chemicals, sizings and finishing materials in Southern territory. Must be well acquainted with this territory and strictly reliable. Give references. Address "Sizings", care Textile Bulletin.

### WANTED—SCRAP IRON

In carload lots, F.O.B. cars, or our crew will load. Can use all grades, including heavy engines and boilers; pay spot cash. Also buy non-ferrous metals. Please get our offer before selling.

C. E. Luttrell & Co.  
Box 1161 Greenville, S. C.  
Telephone 1447

### Paul B. Eaton

PATENT LAWYER

1408 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
514 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.  
Former Member Examining Corps  
U. S. Patent Office

**WANTED**—Young man experienced as bookkeeper, assistant manager of textile plants, open for a new connection. Best of references. Address "Bookkeeper", care Textile Bulletin.

### WANTED—200 HP Diesel

Direct connection to generator. Must be in good condition. State price and location in letter.

Address "CWV,"  
Care Textile Bulletin.

# GUMS

Let us quote you on your requirements.



**PAUL A. DUNKEL & CO., INC.**  
82 WALL ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. Hanover 2-4436

"The styling and quality of Palm Beach suits have definitely improved over last season, and we anticipate another sell-out season such as we had last year," he said. "That means another 50-week working year for our employes."

Mr. Ward paid tribute to employes for this year's improved Goodall garment. He laid this interest to the company's efforts to take the workers into its confidence and give them an

understanding of its policies at regular discussion meetings.

"We hit the highest weekly payroll in our history in Knoxville two weeks ago. It amounted to \$22,500.

"Last year our business showed a 51 per cent increase and this year's sales will top that by 38 per cent.

Newest models of Palm Beach clothes from golf slacks to tuxedo coats in pastel shades were shown at the luncheon.



# Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page	Page
—A—	—K—
Abbott Machine Co. —	Keever Starch Co. — 12
Akron Belting Co. —	—L—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. —	Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc. —
American Blower Corp. —	Link-Belt Co. —
American Bobbin Co. — 7	—M—
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. —	Maguire, John P. & Co. — 7
American Moistening Co. —	Marshall & Williams Mfg. Co. — 7
American Paper Tube Co. —	Merrow Machine Co., The —
Armstrong Cork Products Co. —	Murray Laboratory —
Arnold, Hoffman & Co. —	—N—
Ashworth Bros. —	National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc. —
—B—	National Oil Products Co. —
Bahnsen Co. —	National Ring Traveler Co. — 21
Bally, Joshua L. & Co. — 20	Neisler Mills Co., Inc. —
Bancroft Belting Co. —	National Oil Products Co. —
Barber-Colman Co. —	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. — Front Cover
Bismark Hotel — 17	Nuone Wm. R. & Co. —
Borne, Strymer Co. —	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp. —
Brookmire, Inc. —	Norlander Machine Co. —
Brown, David Co. —	—O—
Brown, D. P. & Co. —	Old Dominion Box Co., Inc. — 21
Bruce & Co., E. L. —	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. —
—C—	—P—
Campbell, John & Co. —	Parks-Cramer Co. —
Carolina Refractories Co. —	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. —
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc. —	Powers Regulator Co. —
Charlotte Leather Belting Co. — 17	Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co. —
Chas. Co., Inc. —	—R—
Clark Publishing Co. —	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons —
Clinton Co. — 10	R. I. Tool Co. — 11
Crespi, Baker & Co. —	Rice Dobby Chain Co. — 9
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works —	Roy, B. S. & Son Co. —
Curran & Barry — 20	—S—
Cutler, Roger W. —	Saco-Lowell Sops —
—D—	Seydel Chemical Co. —
Dary Ring Traveler Co. —	Seydel-Woolley Co. —
Daughtry Sheet Metal Co. — 18	Sherwin-Williams Co. —
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. — 20	Signode Steel Strapping Co. —
Denison Mfg. Co. — 7	Sipp-Eastwood Corp. —
DeWitt Hotels —	Socony Vacuum Oil Co. —
Dillard Paper Co. — 17	Soluol Corp. —
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. —	Solvay Sales Corp. —
Draper Corporation —	Sonoco Products —
Dronfield Bros. —	Southern Ry. —
Dunkel & Co., Paul R. — 18	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. —
Dunning & Boschert Press Co. — 16	Staley Sales Corp. —
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. —	Stanley Works —
Back Cover	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. —
—E—	Stein, Hall & Co. —
Eaton, Paul B. — 18	Sterling Ring Traveler Co. —
Emmons Loom Harness Co. —	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. — 20
Engineering Sales Co. —	Stewart Iron Works Co. — 16
Enka, American —	Stonhard Co. —
—F—	—T—
Foster Machine Co. —	Terrell Machine Co. —
Benjamin Franklin Hotel —	Texas Co., The —
Franklin Machine Co. —	Textile Banking Co. — 2
Franklin Process Co. —	Textile Shop, The —
—G—	—U—
Garland Mfg. Co. —	U. S. Bobbon & Shuttle Co. —
General Coal Co. —	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co. —
General Dyestuff Corp. —	U. S. Ring Traveler Co. —
General Electric Co. —	Universal Winding Co. —
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co. —	—V—
Gilmer Co., L. H. —	Vanderbilt Hotel — 11
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. —	Veeder-Root, Inc. —
Grasselli Chemical Co., The —	Victor Ring Traveler Co. — 21
Graton & Knight Co. —	Viscose Co. —
Greenville Belting Co. —	Vogel, Joseph A. Co. — 27
Gulf Refining Co. —	—W—
—H—	Wallerstein Co. —
H & B American Machine Co. —	Wellington, Sears Co. — 20
Hermas Machine Co. —	Whitin Machine Works —
Hercules Powder Co. —	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. — 27
Holbrook Rawhide Co. — 9	Williams, I. B. & Sons —
Houghton, E. F. & Co. —	Windle & Co., J. H. —
Houghton Wool Co. — 20	Wolf, Jacques & Co. —
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. —	Wytheville Woolen Mills —
—J—	
Jackson Lumber Co. —	
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc. —	
Johnson, Chas. B. —	

## Staple Cotton May Head Into Acute Supply Situation

W. M. Garrard, general manager of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, suggests that there may develop a situation in staple cotton in the next several months even more acute than what was experienced a year ago. Reporting to his board of directors, Mr. Garrard stated:

"The unshipped stock in all Delta warehouses on March 1 was 83,330 bales, compared with 165,340 bales last year. You will recall last season we considered the stock of 165,000 bales to be very small as of March 1, and subsequently practically every bale of cotton was shipped for mill consumption. This season, with mills manufacturing at a record rate and on an extremely profitable basis, we can assume that the present stock in the Delta will also move into consuming establishments before any new crop cotton is available.

"Last year there was quite a lot of fairly desirable staple cotton pledged to the 12-cent loan. This year there is no available surplus stock of staples anywhere. With the fine yarn and cloth mills selling their products months ahead, it is only reasonable to anticipate a continued heavy mill consumption of staple cotton through the remainder of the season. As supplies of cotton become exhausted, an inevitable advance in premiums must occur."

## Mathieson Alkali Plans Big Plant in South

New York, N. Y.—Anticipating larger markets as a result of active industrial development in the south, Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., revealed it is working on plans for construction of a large chlorine plant at either Saltville, Va., or Lake Charles, La.

Company has plant sites at both locations. Decision to expand chlorine production facilities, E. M. Allen, president of company, explained, was based on increasing regional demand for various chemical uses.

Allen declined to supply information as to the cost of proposed new construction or its employment requirements, but said the company would probably be able to announce the plans in detail around May 1.

According to chemical circles demand for chlorine and other chemicals has been steadily expanding with the establishment of a large number of bleached kraft paper plants and other manufacturing interests.

## SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

**Deering Milliken & Co.**  
Incorporated

79-83 Leonard St.

New York

330 West Adams Street, Chicago

## CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

## Wellington, Sears Co.

93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

New Orleans

San Francisco

Domestic

Export

MERCHANDISING

**Joshua L. Baily & Co.**

10-12 Thomas St.

New York

## HOUGHTON STANDARD TOPS

for Rayon and Wool Blends

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

235 Summer St.

Boston

Write or Phone Our Southern Representative

JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

## Cotton Goods Markets

New York, N. Y.—The gradual liquidation of second hand holdings which has featured the print cloth market for a little more than a week is regarded as nearly completed as additional fair quantities are taken up. Mills very generally are refusing to compete with the resellers. Merchants are confident that within a few days the goods that now remain available from second hands will have been taken up and that by that time there will be a better call for goods from mills. For this reason the selling agents have been urging their mill accounts to ignore the second hand operations, and the market has seen few instances of attempts on the part of first hands to compete for business. Because the mills still have a very large backlog of unfilled orders, it is regarded as probable that even if reselling should continue on a fairly large scale for some weeks, there would be little or no decline in first hand prices.

Quieter conditions in finished goods are taken as a matter of course and are regarded as the normal aftermath of the previous heavy trading movement. Many welcome the lull since it tends to cool off some of the excessive exuberance. The market time in terms of new business allows buyers to size up conditions without the constant threat of price advances taking place before they can get a clear perspective of their needs. Getting back to periods of less restless activity allow selling houses to more effectively handle sales and production details. Enough healthy factors are in evidence to make this slower week for new orders a stop gap for those who would like to send the sales promotional pace into a run-away.

The factors most directly influencing all branches of the market at this time is that of finished goods demand.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	6 1/8
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	6 1/4
Gray Goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60	8
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10 1/4
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	16
Brown sheetings, standard	12
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	9
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	11
Dress gingham	16
Staple gingham	12

## J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

*Selling Agents*

40-46 Leonard St., New York



## Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—The mill attitude last week was to wait for a firmer cotton market as an incentive to quote higher than they last did. The few mills that quoted on carded yarn made no change in their asking prices, holding to a low of 32c for 10s two-ply, 37c for 20s two-ply and 42c for 30s two-ply. Buyers were not as keen about covering immediately, though there were many cases of inquiry for the purpose of adding to commitments. A number of deferred delivery requests have gone to a few mills affecting only minor quantities of yarn.

Combed yarn spinners' March total sales, it is indicated by incomplete returns, substantially exceeded their total production for the month. For the latest single week for which spinners' reports are available, ratio of ply combed yarn sales to production was 187 per cent and single combed yarn sales' ratio to production was 137 per cent.

It is estimated that total March sales of ply and single combed yarns, combined, probably exceed 11 million pounds, or more than was sold during the two preceding months. Combed yarn shipments in March are indicated to have exceeded those for February by about 10 per cent, but to have fallen about 10 per cent below the January total shipments. On the basis of reports now at hand, combed yarn spinners' March total production fell a trifle short of the total amount of yarn shipped.

The foregoing partly confirms reports of individual suppliers to the effect that their new business in combed yarns during March compared favorably with the best selling they experienced last fall.

March combed peeler yarn sales totaled only a little less than the aggregate for the entire first quarter of 1936, spinners' figures indicate.

### Southern Single Skeins

8s	30 1/2
10s	31
12s	31 1/2
14s	32
20s	33 1/2
26s	36
30s	38
36s	42
40s	45

### Southern Single Warps

10s	31
12s	31 1/2
14s	32
16s	32 1/2
20s	33 1/2
26s	36
30s	38
40s	45

### Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	31 1/2
10s	32
12s	32 1/2
16s	35 1/2
20s	38
24s	40
26s	41
30s	43
36s	45
40s	48

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	31 1/2
10s	32
12s	32 1/2
14s	34
16s	36
20s	38
24s	39 1/2
26s	40 1/2
30s	43
40s	48

### Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	34
16s	36
20s	38
30s	44

### Duck Yarns, 3, 4, and 5-Ply

8s	31 1/2
10s	32
12s	32 1/2
14s	34
16s	35
20s	38

### Carpet Yarns

Tinged carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	30
Colored stripe, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	29
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	31 1/2

### Part Waste Insulated Yarns

8s, 1-ply	27
8s, 2, 3, and 4-ply	28 1/2
10s, 2, 3, and 4-ply	30 1/2
12s, 2-ply	31
16s, 2-ply	34
30s, 2-ply	41

### Southern Frame Cones

8s	30
10s	30 1/2
12s	31
14s	31 1/2
16s	32
20s	33
22s	34
24s	35
26s	36
28s	37
30s	38
36s	41

# WINNER

## OF THE BRONZE AWARD!

### A Package that TRIPLED Sales

IN THE ALL-AMERICAN PACKAGE COMPETITION for 1936, sponsored by "MODERN PACKAGING", the Cannon Mills won the BRONZE AWARD in the Set-Up Paper Box Classification. Thousands of packages were entered in this group and the award was one of the few granted out of 12,000 entries. The novel box, featuring Cannon towels, and that which more than tripled sales, was produced by the Old Reliable "Old Dominion".

Whether you have a single package or a family of containers—whether it's a set-up box, folding box, window box or special tricky package—no matter what kind, size, shape or design you may desire or require, we can furnish it. Let us design, without obligation, a container that will win you the award of increased sales!

## OLD DOMINION BOX CO., INC.

Lynchburg, Va.

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Fulaski, Va.    Martinsville, Va.    Charlotte, N. C.    Kinston, N. C.

## Old Dominion Paper Boxes

# WENTWORTH

## Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the  
National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



## A Twisted Pin

might catch a trout. But you would not use it if you had a modern fish hook.

Why then, use inefficient ring travelers that run up production costs when smooth-running, cost-cutting Victors are so easily available. Try these modern Travelers at our expense. Write TODAY for FREE samples.

## VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

20 Mathewson St.

Providence, R. I.

P. O. Box 1318

1733 Inverness Ave., N. E.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Tel.—Vernon 2330

173 W. Franklin Ave.  
Gastonia, N. C.  
Tel.—247



# Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

## East Durham, N. C.—Durham Cotton Mfg. Co.

This big mill is truly "coming out of the kinks." Automatic looms have taken the place of "the old antiques" and the entire mill machinery overhauled and replaced with better and more modern equipment where needed.

Everything is in nice order, and the finishing touch—clean white paint—makes things look absolutely new and up-to-date.

President J. Harper Erwin and the Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. McElhannon, are well known textile leaders, fair and square in all their dealings. It would take a large book to record all the many deeds of kindness credited to Mr. Erwin in caring for his operatives through the depression and at other times when encouragement and support were needed.

Mill people of the South all know where to make an appeal for financial assistance when it becomes necessary to have costly operations or medical attention. All they have to do is to lay the case before the mill officials and the money is advanced, to be repaid in small sums weekly or monthly, at little or no interest. And often it is never repaid in full.

### Among the Key Men

H. A. Deal, formerly superintendent (has resigned, and J. C. Pirkle, a very likable young man now graces that position.

Some of the leaders in the card room are J. W. Day, general second hand; E. F. Bryant, night carder; Ed. Swearingen, card grinder; A. R. Chandler, section man.

In spinning: W. A. Stephens, overseer, has all Mr. David Clark's editorials about the 1922 strike. Mr. Stephens has been here 30 years with very little lost time. W. I. Gibbs and A. T. Williams are second hands.

M. D. Collins, formerly with Eagle and Phenix Mill, Columbus, Ga., is the live-wire overseer of weaving. Charlie L. Skipper, James C. Pope and Willie C. Wood-sides are among the wide-awake loom fixers.

J. B. Simpson, overseer dressing room, has been on this job 31 years. Years ago I visited this mill when J. W. Cates was superintendent (he is now superintendent at Edenton, N. C.) and he introduced Mr. Simpson to me with some teasing remark about Mr. Simpson being "so little." I replied: "Well, from the size and splendid order of his job, Mr. Simpson seems going as well as any of you."

"Yes, yes!" said Mr. Cates, "He has three girls and a

boy!" I may be wrong about the number but it was something like that.

### The Product

The produce of this mill which is now going nicely, is gingham, upholstery and playcloth. One wonders how on earth 80 different styles, colors and numbers can be kept from getting mixed, but those in charge know the trick. The colors are beautiful and every hue of the rainbow.

## Reidsville, N. C.—Edna Mills Corporation

My! What a pretty new office graces the lawn, right on the highway. Makes everything around there reflect its glory. The mill even seems to have taken on a new shine, and the official force looks happy in the nice new quarters.

E. P. Cofield, production manager, occupied the old office upstairs in the mill building, and has plenty of room for conferences with the overseers.

The Messrs. Pipkin; J. B. Pipkin, president, W. B. Pipkin, treasurer and E. E. Pipkin, secretary, are among the textile leaders of the South. They are father and sons—all as genuinely interested in good citizenship as in the production of good cloth.

### Belvedere Hotel

Belvedere Hotel was the scene of unusual activity the day of my visit and overflowing with guests, who were there to meet and welcome Mr. James A. Farley, guest of honor and speaker.

About a year ago, President J. B. Pipkin, who is one of the Hotel stockholders (or maybe he owns it) gave me a letter which is an "open sesame," to Hotel Belvedere, and I took advantage of it for lunch that day in the Coffee Shop, which is a delightful place—good meals and excellent service.

I was sorry to leave without hearing Mr. Farley, but had a schedule to make and left before his arrival.

### Key Men and Others of Edna Mills Corporation

E. P. Cofield, superintendent; D. G. Jackson, spinner; I. C. Stroud, carder; J. L. Wofford, weaver; A. W. Way, supplies; Amos Dawson, and Eugene Way, second hands. Other progressives are T. L. Wyrick, C. C. Teat, W. S. Black, W. L. Garner, C. L. Evans, D. L. Rowland, Walter Smith, N. J. Blankenship, Harvey Moore, John Smith, Joe Elliott, and R. L. Moore. H. L. Rogers is electrician.



**Rockingham, N. C.—Hannah Pickett Mill No. 2**

Talk about progress—then come to this place year after year and behold it. There are few places where more and better improvements have been made the past two or three years.

Superintendent M. T. Poovey, is a Christian gentleman, interested in each and every family in his village, and Mrs. Poovey is his ready and willing helper in all that pertains to the welfare of the community. The able assistant superintendent is L. J. McInnis.

President Wm. B. Cole and his likable son, Robert L. Cole, treasurer, are ready to back anything that adds to the beauty of surroundings and that will advance interest in things worth while.

**New Buildings**

Seven new warehouses have been recently built—three at No. 1, and four at No. 2. 40 new houses at No. 1, and 25 at No. 2, have been erected—all modern and attractive in design and nicely painted.

The pretty church, built at No. 2 sometime ago, and the nice community house at the same place, are pet projects of Superintendent Poovey and the pride of the operatives, who are high-type citizens, with a worthy respect and confidence in their fellowmen and the public generally.

**Overseer and Others**

B. F. McClure has been overseer here ever since I've known the place. Mr. Escott, editor of Mill News told me away back in 1912 that Mr. McClure could be depended on and I've always found it true.

In spinning, A. M. Hastings, overseer, has no superior, even though he is crippled. There is no colored work anywhere that runs better and no department in better order than his.

K. M. McLane, overseer of weaving, delights in having interested parties "look for looms standing," although they can never find them. Good running work all the way through, due to splendid cooperation of all parties, and a set of operatives that follow the Biblical injunction: "Do your work heartily, as unto the Lord."

Lots of people need to read that verse over and over—and also another which says, "He that will not work, neither shall he eat."

J. B. Coleman is second shift overseer of weaving, and James M. McLane is supply clerk. And please meet some honest-to-goodness loom fixers who have not gotten "stuck in a rut." H. M. McBride, H. C. Norris, S. S. Saunders, A. L. Evans, E. W. Watts, Asa Lassiter, J. W. Goodwin and Duncan Caulder. Lonnie Prosser is slasher.

J. W. Poplin is overseer the clothroom first shift, and Raymond Smith on second shift. W. A. Farlowe is the efficient overseer of dyeing. For a dye plant, he truly keeps good order, and his dyes are O. K.

L. Feltz Smith is in charge of Sanforizing and will see to it that the product which goes through his machine will satisfy the most exacting customer.

**Hannah Pickett No. 1**

Superintendent J. W. Patterson was about to give up with flu, and a large number of others were out with it.

Anyhow it was not time to visit this plant, and about all I did was shake hands with the Messrs. Cole, superintendent Patterson and overseer of carding, Ira Hite.

There's a nice theatre across the street from the mill office, a splendid store, drug store and barber shop—all in keeping with the wonderful progress made in this part of Rockingham.

New houses and white paint, terracing, trees and shrubbery make a pretty picture.

**East Rockingham—Entwistle Mill No. 2**

This, in years past, was Roberdel No. 2, if I remember correctly. The old Roberdel Mill, or No. 1, is on the other side or northwest of town, and has recently been taken over into the Entwistle group, and called Entwistle No. 3. It was just getting started up under the supervision of Superintendent John A. McFalls, who also has Mill No. 2.

**Offices Moved**

The general office of Entwistle Mills has been moved to Mill No. 2, which manufactures colored goods of various kinds—mostly upholstery, at present, of unusually attractive colors and styles. In fact, there are around 127 styles!

A new quill cleaner and a portable tying-in machine are among new equipment. The houses are being recovered with composition shingles, repaired, remodeled and repainted.

Modern toilets have been installed in the mill and lots of other improvements made. Mr. McFalls, though extremely busy, (but that is what makes him happy) still has time to be friendly and courteous, and it is always a pleasure to call on him.

**A Fine Group of Overseers**

P. A. Calvert is overseer carding and spinning; Charlie Sheffield, second hand in spinning; Sam T. Snoddy, overseer weaving and assistant superintendent; K. M. McInnis, assistant weaver; A. S. Dawkins, head loom-fixer; H. R. Brigman, Otto Sneed, John Page, and Garland Hudson, loom-fixers.

J. C. McNeil, jolly dyer, who is responsible for those lovely colors; J. R. Ephland, overseer cotton room, and one of the most substantial citizens of Rockingham—a mighty fine group of key men.

**Bedsread Theft Ring Believed Uncovered**

A bedsread theft ring, that is alleged to have defrauded dealers out of large amounts of money, was believed uncovered in LaFayette, Ga., with the arrest of seven persons. All are charged with the theft of bedsreads and are being held in the county jail pending preliminary hearing.

A. M. Laminack, of Rock Springs, Ga., and John Pope, of LaFayette, are the complainants. They charge they had lost recently more than 60 spreads when the goods were taken out on consignment and never returned.

# Southern Sources of Supply

## For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in *TEXTILE BULLETIN*. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

**ABBOTT MACHINE CO.**, Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. B. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

**ACME STEEL CO.**, THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N.E.; W. H. Duane, 1196 Virginia Ave., N.E. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive. South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave.

**AKRON BELTING CO.**, Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

**ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.**, Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurry, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

**AMERICAN BLOWER CORP.**, Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19, 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 210 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 6th St., Architects & Bldrs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

**AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP.**, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

**AMERICAN ENKA CORP.**, 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

**AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.**, Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

**AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO.**, Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreth, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

**ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO.** (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 23 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

**ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc.**, Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.

**ASHWORTH BROS., Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

**ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO.**, Atlanta, Ga. G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office; Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi Rep., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; North Carolina and South Carolina Rep., Dave Jones, Greenville, S. C.

**BAHNSON CO., THE**, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

**BANCROFT BELTING CO.**, Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreth, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

**BARBER-COLMAN CO.**, Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

**CHARLES BOND CO.**, 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; Harold C. Smith, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

**BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Slevier, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1216 Kenilworth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

**BROWN CO., DAVID**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**BROWN & CO., D. P.**, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., N. W. Pyle, Box 334, Charlotte, N. C.

**CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN**, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

**CAROLINA DRILLING & EQUIPMENT CO.**, Sanford, N. C.

**CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO.**, Hartsville, S. C.

**CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**CIBA CO., Inc.**, Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

**CLINTON CO.**, Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Agt., Luther Knowles, Jr., Box 127, Tel. 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Box 127, Charlotte; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Byrd Miller, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N.E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C. Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta.

**COMMERCIAL FACTORS CORP.**, 1 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., T. Holt Haywood, Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.

**CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. Canty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-25 N. C. Bank Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; L. H. Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

**CRESPI, BAKER & CO.**, 411½ S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

**CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

**CUTLER, ROGER W.**, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Agents: B. L. Stewart Roller Shop, Laurinburg, N. C.; Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittmore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; The Georgia Roller Covering Co., Griffin, Ga.; Textile Roll Covering Works, LaGrange, Ga.; East Point Roller Cov. Co., East Point, Ga.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Peerless Roll Covering Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Textile Roll & Cot Co., Dallas, Tex.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Anniston Roll Covering Co., Anniston, Ala.

**DARY RING TRAVELER CO.**, Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

**DAUGHTRY SHEET METAL CO.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**DENISON MFG. CO., THE**, 145 Lyman St., Asheville, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. B. Denison, Genl. Mgr.

**DILLARD PAPER CO.**, Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1267, Charlotte, N. C.

**DRAPER CORPORATION**, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C., Clare H. Draper, Jr.

**DUNKEL CO., PAUL A.**, 82 Wall St., New York City.

**DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.**, E. I., Dyestuffs Div., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr.—Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. E. Constable, W. R. Ivey, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, John L. Dabbs, Jr., 715 Providence Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, Amanda Apt., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apt., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

**DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.**, E. I., The R. & H. Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del. R. M. Levy, Dist. Sales Mgr., 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

**EATON, PAUL B.**, 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO.**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

**ENGINEERING SALES CO.**, 217 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; S. R. and V. G. Brookshire.

**FAFNIR BEARING CO.**, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Reps., Stanley D. Berg, No. 321 N. Caswell Road, Charlotte, N. C.; A. G. Laughridge, No. 248 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

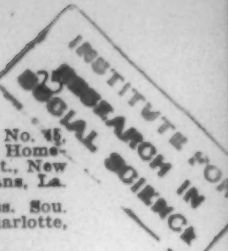
**FOSTER MACHINE CO.**, Westfield, Mass. Sou. Reps., R. W. Ensign, Charlotte, N. C.

**FRANKLIN MACHINE CO.**, 44 Cross St., Providence, R. I.

**FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

**GENERAL COAL CO.**, 1019 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. C. L. Rowe, Sou. Sales Mgr.; S. P. Hutchinson, Jr., Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; Reps., J. W. Lassiter, Grace American Bldg., Richmond, Va.; D. H. R. Wigg, Law Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; W. A. Counts, Law and Commerce Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.; J. C. Borden, Greensboro, N. C.; H. C. Moshell, Charleston, S. C.; G. F. W. Black, Greenville, S. C.; F. W. Reagan, Asheville, N. C.; H. G. Thompson, Bristol, Tenn.





**GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP.**, 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C. B. A. Stittgen, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.**, Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga.: E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va.; W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; E. F. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; E. M. Wiss, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala.: R. T. Brooks, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO.**, Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**GILMER CO.**, L. H. Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Factory Rep., William W. Conrad, Greenwood, S. C. Sou. Mill Supply Distributors: Alabama—Owens-Richards Co., Inc., Birmingham; Southern Bearing & Parts Co., Birmingham; Selma Foundry & Machine Co., Selma, Florida—Llewellyn Machinery Corp., Miami; Harry P. Leue, Inc., Orlando; Johnston Engineering Corp., St. Petersburg; Southern Pump & Supply Co., Tampa, Georgia—Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta; Corbin Supply Co., Macon; Mill & Ship Supply Co., Savannah (formerly John D. Robinson Co., Mississippi—Soule Steam Feed Works, Meridian, North Carolina—McLeod Leather & Belting Co., Greensboro; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, South Carolina—Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, Tennessee—Rogers-Bailey Hardware Co., Chattanooga; Browning Belting Co., Knoxville; J. E. Dilworth Co., Memphis; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Virginia—Todd Co., Inc., Norfolk; Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond; Johnston Electric Co., Staunton, West Virginia—Central Electric Repair Co., Fairmont.

**GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc.**, The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Fye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

**GRASSLEI CHEMICAL CO.**, Cleveland, O. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

**GRATON & KNIGHT CO.**, Worcester, Mass. Sales Reps., R. W. Davis, Graton & Knight Co., 313 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.; O. D. Landis, 1709 Springdale Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; P. T. Pinckney, Jr., 2360 Forrest Ave., Apt. 3, Memphis, Tenn.; H. L. Cook, Graton & Knight Co., 2615 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. Jobbers: Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; McGowan-Lyons Hdw. & Supply Co., Mobile, Ala.; C. C. Anderson, 301 Woodside Bldg., Annex, Greenville, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Miami, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Tampa, Fla.; Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond, Va.; Taylor-Parker, Inc., Norfolk, Va.; Battley Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Columbus Iron Works, Columbus, Ga.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas Belting Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Keth-Stimmons Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Helena, Ark.; Southern Supply Co., Jackson, Tenn.; E. D. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Standard Supply & Hdw. Co., New Orleans, La.

**GREENVILLE BELTING CO.**, Greenville, S. C.

**GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO.**, Box 1375, Greensboro, N. C. Phone Greensboro 5071 collect. Geo. A. McFetters, Pres. and Mgr.; Geo. H. Batchelor, sales manager.

**GULF OIL CORPORATION OF PA.**, Successor to GULF REFINING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Division Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga.—A. W. Ripley, Greenville, S. C.; T. C. Scaffie, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. H. Hooten, Gastonia, N. C.; R. G. Burkhalter, Charlotte, N. C.; G. P. King, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; Louisville, Ky.; Toledo, O.

**HART PRODUCTS CORP.**, 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Mgr., Charles C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C. Sales Reps., Tally W. Piper, Box 534, Fairfax, Ala.; W. R. Sargent, Greenville, S. C.

**H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.**, Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Offices, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. J. C. Martin, Agt.; Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. W. Rimmer, Mgr.; Fritz Sweller, Fred Dickinson, Jim Miller, sales and service representatives.

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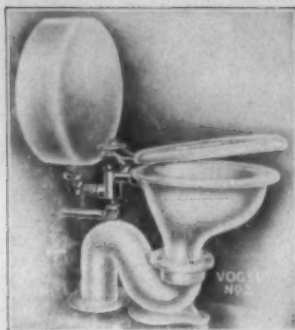
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